The Obriens

...first English governor of Jamaica, Col. William O'Brien, 2nd Baron O'Brien of Burren, 7th Baron & 2nd Earl of Inchiquin wikipedia O'Brien, 1st Earl of Inchiquin and Elisabeth St. Leger, daughter of Sir William St. Leger and his first wife Gertrude de Vries of Dordrecht.

He served under his father in various military activities in France and Spain but was captured with his father by the Turks in 1660 and imprisoned in Algiers until the English Parliament had paid a ransom of 7,500 dollars. He was a Privy Councillor from 1671 to 1685.

He was Captain General of the Forces at Tangier from 1674 to 1680 and Colonel of the 2nd Tangier Regiment of Foot from 1675 to 1680. He commanded the Tangier Garrison at the time of the Great Siege of Tangier in 1680.

He was attainted in his absence by the Irish Parliament of King James II in 1689. He was the first Governor of Jamaica and Vice-Admiral of the Caribbean Seas from 1690 to 1692.

He died in Jamaica in 1692 and his Irish estate and titles were inherited by his son William. His younger son James inherited the Earl's trading interests. e first English governor of Jamaica, Col. William O'Brien, 2nd Baron O'Brien of Burren, 7th Baron & 2nd Earl of Inchiquin

From the Gaelic: Who would not mourn the soul of generosity, Pierce Ferriter, the very erudite, Teige O'Connor, and Bishop Egan Were hanged from a gallows on Sheep-hill [Fair hill] Others they transplanted and transported to Jamaica.
-Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological society. Lord have mercy on the souls of our departed martyrs.

Digicel, Jamaica, Denis O'Brien.

Winston Smith: Does Big Brother exist? O'Brien: Of course he exists. Winston Smith: Does he exist like you or me? O'Brien: You do not exist. — George Orwell, 1984

Businessman Denis O'Brien has alleged a number of newspaper articles defamed him by portraying him as one of the "developer kings" who "destroyed Ireland and bankrupted its banking system". https://www.irishtimes.com/news/crime-and-law/courts/high-court/deniso-brien-claims-articlesdefamed-him-and-injured-his-reputation-1.3783240

http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/politics/property-developers-ready-pounce-grenfell-10925961 Property developers are ready to pounce as Grenfell residents are 'decanted' from their homes and community James O'Brien, Daily Mirror, 4 Lúnasa 2017

[O'Brien,]"You are a slow learner, Winston." "How can I help it? How can I help but see what is in front of my eyes? Two and two are four." "Sometimes, Winston. Sometimes they are five. Sometimes they are three. Sometimes they are all of them at once. You must try harder. It is not easy to become sane."— George Orwell, 1984

During a series of battles with the O'Brien clan who ruled some of the parts of Munster that he did not (the [chiefing] of Tuamhain, Thomond in English with means "north Munster"), the earl was captured and taken to Ennis, the O'Briens' capital, where he was imprisoned for a year. With much time on his hands while waiting for his family to stump up a ransom for him,

Gearóid Iarla turned to poetry for solace. It was in Ennis, in Brian O'Brien's Clonroad castle by the river Fergus, that the Earl composed his most celebrated poem "Mairg adeir olc ris na mnáibh" ("Speak not ill of womankind"):

"But always – do not forget this, Winston – always there will be the intoxication of power, constantly increasing and constantly growing subtler. Always, at every moment, there will be the thrill of victory, the sensation of trampling on an enemy who is helpless. If you want a picture of the future, imagine a boot stamping on a human face – for ever." (3.3.34, O'Brien) — George Orwell, 1984

Muirchertach Ó Brien gave Cashel to Norman-controlled Rome in 1101. He also wrote his own version of history, which historians use to this day. He also sacked Ailleach in 1101, and brought in Norman Roman Synods to finish the destruction of the Aboriginal Irish Catholic Church.

The entire Province of Munster was under the control of the O'Brien (Ua Briain) clan under the leadership of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain and his son Muirchertach from 1072-1114. Their capital was located in Limerick. In a bid to secure the High Ríocht of Ireland for the clan, Muirchertach encouraged ecclesiastical reform in 1111 with the creation of territorial [Roman Catholic] dioceses over the entire island. They had support for their bid from several foreign connections including the Norwegian [Rí] Magnus Bareleg and the Anglo-Norman baron Arnulf de Montgomery, who were both united to the clan through marriage in 1102. Their claim to the High Ríocht was countered by the O'Neill (Uí Néill) clan in Ulster under the leadership of Domnall MacLochlainn of Ailech." wikipedia

Well, when we look at the First Synod of Cashel in 1101, we see that Muirchertach sold the sovereignty of Munster, the seat at Cashel, to the Roman Catholic Church.: "In the year 1101, a synod was convened at Cashel by Muirchertach Ua Briain in his capacity as [Rí] of Ireland. Although many people are reported as attending, both cleric and lay, the only names we have, apart from that of Ua Briain, are his brother Diarmait and bishop Mael-Muire Ua Dunain. According to one source, Ua Dunain presided over the synod as papal legate... ...This synod is seen as a reforming synod by virtue of the decrees it passed by those who interpret them as reforming decrees. However, there is another event that occurred at the synod, by virtue of which it is perhaps more entitled to carry that title. And it is this event in particular that the annalists picked out for mention, referring to it as unprecedented in Irish history: the grant of Cashel, the ancestral seat of the Chiefs of Munster, by Muirchertach Ua Briain, as a gift to the Irish [meaning Roman Catholic] church forever.

The significance of this became clear ten years later when Cashel was chosen at the synod of Raith Bressail as the metropolitan see for the southern province in the new church structure planned there [the new church structure being the Roman Diocesan Catholic Church structure instead of the Celtic Monasteries]."

The Rock of Cashel could not really be given away, as its sovereignty was invested by St. Patrick himself to the Eóghannachta tribes, something we will demonstrate is why many discrepancies exist in the various Irish manuscripts thanks to the same Ó Briens.

The Uí Chaoimh have our own manuscript collection to compare to all other sources called the Book of Lismore, which most correctly call An Leabhar McCarthy Riabhach, which is more even correctly called An

Leabhar Eóghannachta. The same Ó Briens changed our Gaelic naming conventions, it seems to better align with European Feudalism or Supremacy as it is known today.

The Rock of Cashel stayed the seat of the Chiefs of Munster until the O'Brien tribe, under leadership of Brian Boru, conquered the fortress in the tenth century.

In order to prevent the Eoghanachta clan, by now the McCarthys, retaking the fortress it was handed over to the [Roman Catholic] Church by Rí Muircheartach O'Brien in 1101.

Dál Cais-Church and Dynasty Donncha Ó Corráin Ériu Vol. 24 (1973), pp. 52-63 (14 pages) In the case of the Dál Cais [O'Brien-allied clans] we can document the rise of a new dynasty within the historical [meaning "ENGLISH"] period and see it manufactures its own legends and pseudohistory... In the tenth century... the Dál Cais rapidly became the dominant politcal power in Thomond...It is clear even from this imperfect list that Dál Cais dominated Killaloe and provided it with clergy which came almost exclusively from the ranks of its own dynastic families.

When we turn to the older ecclesiastical centres within the north Munster region—Inis Cathaig, Inish Celtra, Tomgraney, and to the east of the Shannon, Terryglass—we find that Dál Cais had a great deal of difficulty in extruding the older families and their connections and in linking monasteries politically to their own dynasty [AND ROME]....

In summary, only members of Dál Cais families became bishops of Killaloe in the century and a half after the inception of the reform movement [Holy-

Romanizing, making Feudal, Gregorian reforms, Great Schism's implications, Orthodox Inquisition, Monastic Liturgy of Orthodox church background story.]

In 974 the king-chieftain Magnus, son of Harold, plundered Scattery and captured Imar, one of the Vikings who had settled on Scattery after being driven out of Limerick in 968. Imar must have ransomed himself, or escaped, because he and his two sons were killed the following year, 975, when Brian Boru crossed from Thomond and slaughtered 600 to 800 people here.

A Clonmacnoise chronicler detailed that Brian had violated the holy island by this raid and Brian himself may not have been too fussy over whether it was Viking of monastic plunder that filled his treasure chests. Brian returned in 990 to arrange the ransom of Maccoise Dobrain of Ross, who had been captured in a Viking raid.

The Annals of Innisfallen mention that the island was attacked in 1057 by 'the foreigners of the son of Mael na Mbo'. These vikings were probably Dublin norsemen allied to Diarmaid Macmael na mBó, King of Leinster, who was helping Turlough O'Brien in his campaigns against Donnchadh Macbriain.

In 1101 the Vikings of Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway, 'destroyed the island and took away many treasure and did many evil deeds'. The Limerick Vikings invaded Scattery in 1176 to reassert their authority over it.

By now Norman influence was on the increase throughout the land and in 1179 William Howell laid the island waste. Richard de Clare plundered the area in 1318 before his defeat at the Battle of Dysert O'Dea.

In the 'calender of close rolls' Matilda de Welle is recorded as claiming the advowsons of Bunratty, Quin and Scattery, as the sister and heir of Richard de Clare.
http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/places/viking_invasions.html

“Together we understood what terror was: you're not human anymore. You're a shadow. You slip out of your own skin, like molting, shedding your own history and your own future, leaving behind everything you ever were or wanted to believed in. You know you're about to die. And it's not a movie and you aren't a hero and all you can do is whimper and wait. ”— Tim O'Brien, The Things They Carried

Nollaig Ó Gadhra. The Cultural Crisis of Identity. Éire-Ireland, A Journal of Irish Studies, The Irish American Cultural Institute, 1974 'When Sunningdale failed before the challenge of the Ulster Workers Council strike, and the Britisn government yielded to the pressure of right-wing Unionism once again, the politicians in [Republic of Ireland] began to feel the draught also.

Their attitude in the majority of cases continued to be that Nationalist Ireland should make as many concessions as possible to win over the Unionist acceptance, despite the fact that Ulster Unionists ... have nothing but contempt for those who are prepared to water down their cultural heritage to achieve a false 'unity'.

Nevertheless within weeks of the failure of the Sunningdale package -- an arrangement which we were told only three weeks previously would guarantee absolute and equal opportunities for the expression of both 'aspirations' in the Six Counties -- Dr. Conor Cuise O'Brien was telling RTÉ

listeners that he was not, in fact, working towards national unity because he did not believe that such an idel was a practical proposition.

As Minister for Posts and Telegraphs Dr. O'Brien has already been at the centre of a major controversy about the development of Irish television and radio services. But he has as spoken regularly on the [NI Statelet] situation, so frequently and so authoritatively that he seems to have taken over the direction of [NI Statelet] policy from the Department of FOreign Affairs, and indeed from the Taoiseach, Mr. Cosgrave, whose speeches seem to follow, more and more, the O'Brien line. What has all this got to do with the Irish language?

Simply that Dr. O'Brien, and Dr, Garret FitzGerald, the Minister for FOreign Affairs, seems to be dominating government thinking at present and that these same two ministers have grave reservations about reviving the Irish language... The Most disturbing aspect of this trend is that there seems to be nobody in the cabinet who is prepared to present the traditional national viewpoint...while others get on with more serious business.

"Even now, I'll admit, the story makes me squirm. For more than twenty years I've had to live with it, feeling the shame, trying to push it away..." — Tim O'Brien, On the Rainy River

[O'Brien]"War is peace. Freedom is slavery. Ignorance is strength." — George Orwell, 1984

THE ROMANCE OF IRISH HEROINES. L. M. McCRAITH Author of "A GREEN TREE" 'THE SUIR: FROM ITS SOURCE TO THE SEA" ETC. LADY ELEANOR FITZGERALD. WIFE OF THEMAcCARTHY REACH.

. In April, 1539, Lord Greywent to Dundalk where Manus O'Donnell and O'Neilpromised to bring young Gerald, and deliver him up.Neither appeared, and the whole thing seems to have beena snare in which one tried to over-reach the other.

In the beginning of 1540, the confederacy between O'Brien, O'Donnell, and O'Neil was apparently unimpaired. But now O'Neil took the lead, and it wasevident that the restoration of the young heir Gerald wasbut a secondary consideration, since O'Neil's aim was theKingship of Ireland. Grey, however, fell upon him atDungannon, and almost captured him. These energetic proceedings of the Lord Deputyseem to have damped the spirits of the Irish...

The areas that concern the Ancestral Chief of Munster most are the cancer-ridden Cobh, land of Big Pharma, and Killaloe, land of the Ó Briens who illegally tried to pass Caiseal to Rome, among other crimes including the devastation of the Celtic Church, which still maintains its apostolic succession and of course the Bishop-Chief of Momonia, second only to Christ and St. Patrick in terms of administering the Reacht/Law of Féineachas and its corresponding Cáin statutes of our Holy and Apostolic Faith.

How Did Brian Borumha Defeat the Vikings if They are Still in Charge? Conventional History says the Vikings attacked Ireland from 795 to 1014,

finally being defeated at Clontarf by Brian Borumha. This could be considered the foundational whitewash job of all the fake news and fake history we've inherited. The first key to understanding this requires looking at the larger tide of European history. The Vikings invaded Europe too. Most notably, the Vikings or Norse-mans, take a big chunk of France and rename it Norse-man-dy or Normandy in 841. It seems once Charlemagne consolidates his empire in 800, it must have looked like a calf fattened for slaughter by these Norse invaders. Notably, the Norse-men also attack Dublin around the exact same time 841 or so and what they call Russia, the Viking Rus Norsemen in 863. Why these are not all characterised as the same attackers remains the largest misdirection in the history left to us all. To word it succinctly, there's no way the Viking Invasion of Ireland ended in 1014, if the Vikings from Norseman-dy successfully took all of England 52 years later, 1066, William the Conqueror, and the Norman Vikings also took Rome in 1084. Clontarf was at best a minor setback in their invasion whence they regrouped and staged the remaining invasion from England and Rome.

Their next move utilises the consolidation of Church and State power effective since Charlemagne to complete the theft of the Native Irish Church in 1101. The so-called reforming Synods of 1101 coming from the same Norman-controlled Rome taken just seventeen years earlier in 1084. The great grandson of Brian Borumha Murtagh Ó Brien essentially hands them the Celtic Orthodox Catholic church, even as his great grandfather had pledged gold to the same villifiers who already controlled the church at Armagh before 1014.

This is not a historical conspiracy theory. It is a Gaelic read of the events even as the conventional Anglo-Norman historical amnesia provides the facts being reinterpreted. The Vikings successfully took Ireland in 1169,

though I would suggest King John's raping rampage through Ireland as prince should get more credit than Strongbow for the eventual state of affairs. The same king John changes our legal juris prudence forever from covenant law to contract law, the Magna Carta 1215,with the encouragement of the Merchant Adventurers whom we call Venture Capital today, the bankers bankers and insurance infrastructure. With contract law comes a different trickle down of rights for the common people and eventually a complete removing of responsibility from the Lords that we still call limiting liability today.

When we place all these corrections to the story, it sounds like 1169 is better Characterised as The Irish Crusade, as they take down the seat of our co-religionists at Constantinople-New-Rome just thirty five years later in 1204, with all the same hatreds and divisions present among these same Norse dominated businessmen today.

1169 Abbey of Holycross, in the county Tipperary, was founded by Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick...the words of the charter began thus: “Donald, by the grace of God, king of Limerick, to all kings, dukes, earls, barons, knights[Norman titles], and other Christians of whatsoever degree throughout Ireland, perpetual greeting in Christ, &c.”5 He builds a lot of these kind of things. 1172 Donald O'Brien builds a new cathedral at Cashel, founds “nunnery for Augustinian nuns of the Order of Canons Regular, in Limerick, in the English Town.” Canons regular must be in distinction to Irish Canons, I have to guess.

THE ROMANCE OF IRISH HEROINES. L. M. McCRAITH Author of "A GREEN TREE" 'THE SUIR: FROM ITS SOURCE TO THE SEA" ETC. " THE POOR OLD WOMAN." The want of combination under one central head, or in one place, made it easy for the English to keep their foothold in Ireland. But the

English conquest of Ireland was a very slow business. It was no definite and dateable event, like the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. The establishment of English rule was left to private adventurers, whose rewards were the spoils of the vanquished. There was no wedding of a King of England with an Irish princess, like the marriage of the Conqueror's son, Henry I., with the heiress of the rights of the Saxon, Edgar Atheling. Eva MacMurrough, who married Strongbow, had no rights according to Irish law, and Strongbow had none from the King of England. Indeed, Henry II. discountenanced him, and came over himself to receive the submission of the Irish Kings, which was given only by some of them. English and Irish never amalgamated as did Saxon and Norman. Instead of amalgamating, the English who settled in Ireland became absorbed. "When the first shock of invasion had passed, the old and the new races settled down as one people." This was greatly owing to the women of Ireland. The English married Irish wives, and conformed to the Irish custom of fosterage, by which a nobleman's child was brought up at nurse in the home of peasant foster-parents. Mother Eire folded these strangers into her bosom with her own children. The great nobles, Norman and Irish, the heads of the Geraldines, the de Burghos (Burkes), the O'Briens, the O'Donnells, the O'Neills, and the rest, now occupied much the position of the petty kings. There was still no combination, and no head. Nevertheless, trade and commerce and civilization went on much as they did elsewhere.

There was indeed the English Pale, a small tract of country about Dublin, garrisoned by the English, and fortified by castles. But the Pale was only a part, and a small part, of Ireland. In an evil hour the Statute of Kilkenny was passed in 1367 came penal laws.

The O’Keeffes were hereditary brataige of the forces of Munster, and by

O'Heerin they are styled chiefs of Glen Amhan, which was, according to Dr. O'Brien, the country around Glanworth, Fermoy, and Cork, and hence they are sometimes styled chiefs of Feara-Muighe, also of Irluachra...

She is the muse. I am the messenger." — Edna O'Brien

Wikipedia On 7 July 1540, Sir Anthony St. Leger was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland and tasked with the repression of disorder. He moved against the MacMorrough Kavanagh clan, who had long claimed the title of [chief] of Leinster, permitting them to retain their lands only by accepting feudal tenure on the English model. By a similar policy, he exacted obedience from the O'Mores, O'Tooles and O'Conors in Leix and Offaly. Having conciliated the O'Briens in the west and the Earl of Desmond in the south, he obtained the passage of an act in the Irish Parliament in Dublin, which conferred the title of King of Ireland on King Henry VIII and his heirs [which means exactly nothing in Gaelic law]

Bardamhail An old one from Bishop O'Brien's 1768 dictionary, this adjective describes someone "addicted to satires or lampoons"
Motherfoclóir: The Irish they didn't teach you in school @theIrishFor, Darach Ó Séaghdha shares his favourite words The Irish Times 17 Meán Fómhair 2017

Iarla and mairg adeir... 1101 O'Brien sold out Cashel to the Catholics of Rome Except 17 years earlier Normans had sacked the Roman home The Roman Church took over, changed the Irish way of life Took away the women's safety, started centuries of strife One thing you might not know is that Normans are Vikings too The O'Briens still play the heroes rewrote the history for you

[Anglo- Dalcassian] Turlough O'Brien (1064-86) had 'involved himself closely in the appointment of [Holy Roman] bishops to Dublin and Waterford, and had corresponded with Pope Gregory VII and with Lanfranc' (Ó Cróinín, 1995, 281). His [Anglo- Dalcassian]son Muirchertach (1086-1116) continued in his father's footsteps regarding reform by presiding over the [Holy Roman Takeover]synod of Rathbreasail. Thus the issue of reform [takeover] seems already to have been in the air in the later eleventh century with [Anglo- Dalcassian] Munster appearing to figure prominently... 'The [Native Celtic Orthodox Catholic] monastery of Cork was founded by St. Finbar (Bairre) in the sixth century. Abbots of Cork (comarbai Bairre) are recorded from the late seventh century to the twelfth century' (Gwynn and Hadcock, 1970, 66). This suggests an end of domination by lay families around this time.

'"The Earl of Thomond of the day, however, though descended from chief Brien, the hero of Clontarf, enforced martial law in 1572, against the bards by hanging three of them; "for which abominable and treacherous act," say the THE MUNSTER BARDS [titleof essay], " he was satirized and denounced ...

'It was near Dromagh that the last battle in Munster was fought in the war of 1641. Hugh O'Keeffe was then the owner, a firm adherent of Ormonde's and an opponent of the Nuncio's. For some reason he got the name of " Paschalis.' He was made a prisoner in some engagement by Moriertagh O'Brien, a supporter of the Nuncio's, and passed his word not to escape privately. One morning, rising up suddenly in bed, he said, Gentlemen, I give you notice that I'm off, and jumping out at the window, escaped, pretending that he had not broken his word, because he had given notice

of his intention.... '

April, A.D., 1726 ; and doleful it is to the youth of Munster, and to the clergy also, for numerous are the very learned and clearly-written books produced by his labour, which are to be found in Ireland to-day. There you have, O stone—my loss !— beneath your side, weak, a priest who was cultured, and who was perfect in the law of the Son of God ; a radiant watchman of the blood of O'Keeffe, bravest in the fight ; a historian who for a season wrote truthfully about the Gaels. — Bishop John O'Brien

'As Colin Graham wrote in Deconstructing Ireland: Identity, Theory, Culture: "The very idea of nationality which was used by decolonising peoples to coalesce themselves into a coherent political force was itself transferred to the colonies by imperialist ideology....This ideology was adopted and turned back unto the coloniser by the colonised in order to conceptually justify their own anticolonial struggle. The result is a postcolonial world of nation states which structurally and practically imitate western nations." Paul O'Brien, Hibernian Evanescence: Globalisation, Identity and the Virtual Shamrock, http://www.academia.edu/11360500/Hibernian_Evanescence_Globalisation_Identity_and_the_Virtu al_Shamrock and his source was Graham, Colin. Deconstructing Ireland: Identity, Theory, Culture. Edinburgh: Edinburgh UP, 2001.

Momonia of Druids,—green dwelling of song! — Where, where are thy minstrels why sleep they so long ? Does no bard live to wake, as they oft did before, M'Carthy,—O'Brien,— O'Sullivan More from THE AVENGER. By J.J. Callanan

Baron Inchiquin (Irish: Barún Inse Uí Chuinn) is one of the older titles in the Peerage of Ireland. It was one of two titles created on 1 July 1543 for Murrough O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who was descended from the great high [chief] Brian Boru). The grant of the English titles was conditional upon the abandonment of native titles, the adoption of English customs and laws, pledging of allegiance to the English crown, apostasy from the Catholic Church, and conversion to the Anglican Church. Murrough was made both Earl of Thomond in the Peerage of Ireland, with remainder to his nephew Donough O'Brien and Baron Inchiquin, with remainder to his male heirs. On his death in 1551, Murrough was succeeded in the earldom, according to the special remainder, by his nephew, the second Earl (see Earl of Thomond for later history of this title), but the barony of Inchiquin passed to his son Dermod, the second baron. Dermod's great-greatgrandson, the sixth baron, was a prominent military commander during the Irish Confederate Wars (1643–48), first for the English Parliament, then as a Royalist commander during the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland (1649–53) during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. In 1654 he was created Earl of Inchiquin in the Peerage of Ireland. He was succeeded by his son, the second earl, who served as governor of English Tangier and as Governor of Jamaica. WIKIPEDIA

Theodore Roosevelt, CROMWELL book ... Baron Inchiquin, with remainder to his male heirs followed suit and acknowledged the Parliament. Months of tortuous negotiations followed, King Charles showing the same readiness in promise, and utter indifference in performance, while dealing with the Irish as while dealing with the English. The treachery of the King was made manifest by the discovery of his secret treaty with the Irish, when Sligo was captured. Meanwhile, the Papal nuncio, an Italian, had arrived, and exhorted the Irish to refuse any peace with the King except on the basis of the complete reinstatement of the Catholic Church. He roused what

would now be called the ultramontanes against the moderate Catholic party which was acting with Ormond. Their wrangles caused a fatal delay, for by the time the moderates triumphed the King had been made a prisoner. Their treaty of peace with the King was not signed till September, 1645, and amounted to nothing, for the adherents of the Parliament rejected it on the one side, and the extreme Catholic party, the utterly intolerant and fanatical Catholics, under the nuncio, refused to be bound by it on the other. In the north the Irish were led by Owen O Neil, a member of the great Ulster house of that name, and under him they had beaten Munro and the Scotch. He now hurried to the support of the nuncio. The moderate Catholic leaders and Ormond fled to Dublin at his approach, and he was joined, after some hesitation, by Preston, the leader of the Irish forces in the south. In 1647, Ormond, at his wits end, handed over Dublin to the agents of the Parliament, and joined the Royalist refugees in France. This for a moment eliminated the Royalists, and left the party of the nuncio, the party of the bigots and intolerant extremists, supreme among the Irish..."

wikipedia: The Battle of Knocknanauss was fought in 1647, during the Irish Confederate Wars, part of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, between Confederate Ireland's Munster army and an English Parliamentarian army under Murrough O'Brien. The battle resulted in a crushing defeat for the Irish Confederates. In the summer of 1647, Murrough O'Brien (later created the Earl of Inchiquin), commander of the English Parliamentarian forces in Cork, ravaged and burned the Confederate territory in Munster. This caused severe food shortages and earned O'Brien the Irish nickname, Murchadh an Dóiteáin, "Murrough the Burner"[2] In addition, Inchiquinn took the Rock of Cashel, which was garrisoned by Confederate troops and rich in emotive religious symbolism. In the sack of the castle, O'Brien's troops massacred the garrison and all the clergy they found there

“Yes, the living, the mangled, the scarified, with the crazed responsibility of remembering everything, everything.” — Edna O'Brien, The Little Red Chairs

THE RUIN THAT BEFELL THE GREAT FAMILIES OF ERIN
Aoghán Ó Rathaille
Woe is me ! weak and exhausted is the race of Carthach, Without a prince over the hosts, or a strong, nimble leader ! Without a man to defend, without a key to liberate ! Without a shield of protection for the land of noble chieftains ! A land without a prince of the sun-bright race of Eibhear ! A land made helpless beneath the oppression of the stranger I A land poured out beneath the feet of miscreants ! A land of fetters — it is sickness to me unto death !

And sooth to say, the O'Briens have long since become English

“The State, in choosing men to serve it, takes no notice of their opinions. If they be willing faithfully to serve it, that satisfies.” — Oliver Cromwell

In a February 2024 Belfast Telegraph telegraph, the telegraphers retelegraph a story about some camp sites apologising to certain Irish Traveller, Minker [sp], families. In the Belfast Telegraph they list all the names of the blacklisted Irish families, among them Gallagher, Keefe and Ó Brien.

...In 2016 “the European Committee of Social Rights in a first ever [Mincéir] Collective Complaint has found the Irish government to be in violation of

Article 16 of the European Social Charter on five grounds... Joyce, S. (2018) 'Mincéirs Siúladh: an ethnographic study of young Travellers' experiences of racism in an Irish city', available: https://hdl.handle.net/10344/7535

Lets consider that culture of silence a moment, that people like Edna Ó Brien and Nuala Ó Faoláin and many others tried in vain to expose in their own ways. What as that culture of silence hiding?
O had the fierce Dalcassian [O Brien]swarm That bloody night on Fergus' banks But slain our chief,

O Woman of the Piercing Wail ! Owen Roe Mac an Bhaird, O'Donnell's Ollamh in exile

Edna O'Brien "On the island of tears, we were subjected to every kind of humiliation"

Munro and the Ulster Scotch refused to recognize the armistice, took the Covenant, and declared against the King ; while, in the south, certain Protestant sea-coast towns, under the lead of Lord Inchiquin [The O Briens]. ... Baron Inchiquin, with remainder to his male heirs followed suit and acknowledged the Parliament.
US President Theodore Roosevelt, Cromwell

Edna O'Brien It is increasingly clear that the fate of the universe will come to depend more and more on individuals as the bungling of bureaucracy permeates every corner of our existence.